



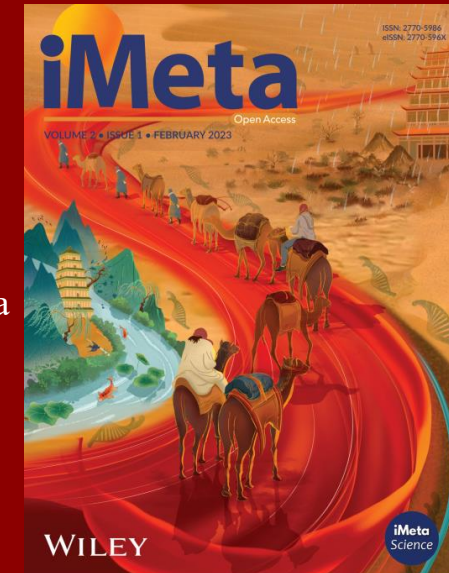
# Multi-Omics Insights into Surface Charge Effects to Decode the Interplay of Nanoplastics and Bacterial Antibiotic Resistance

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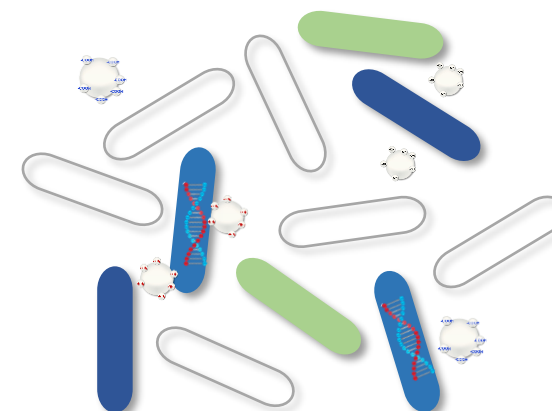
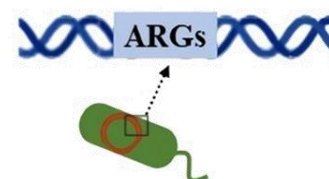
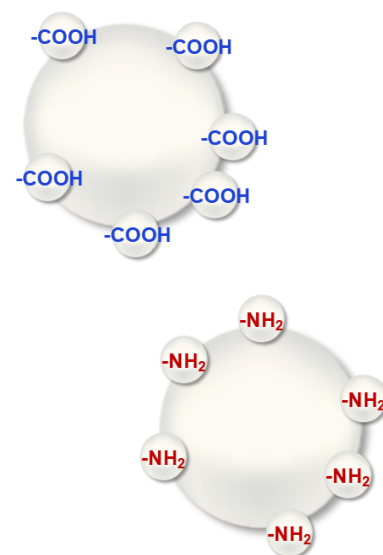
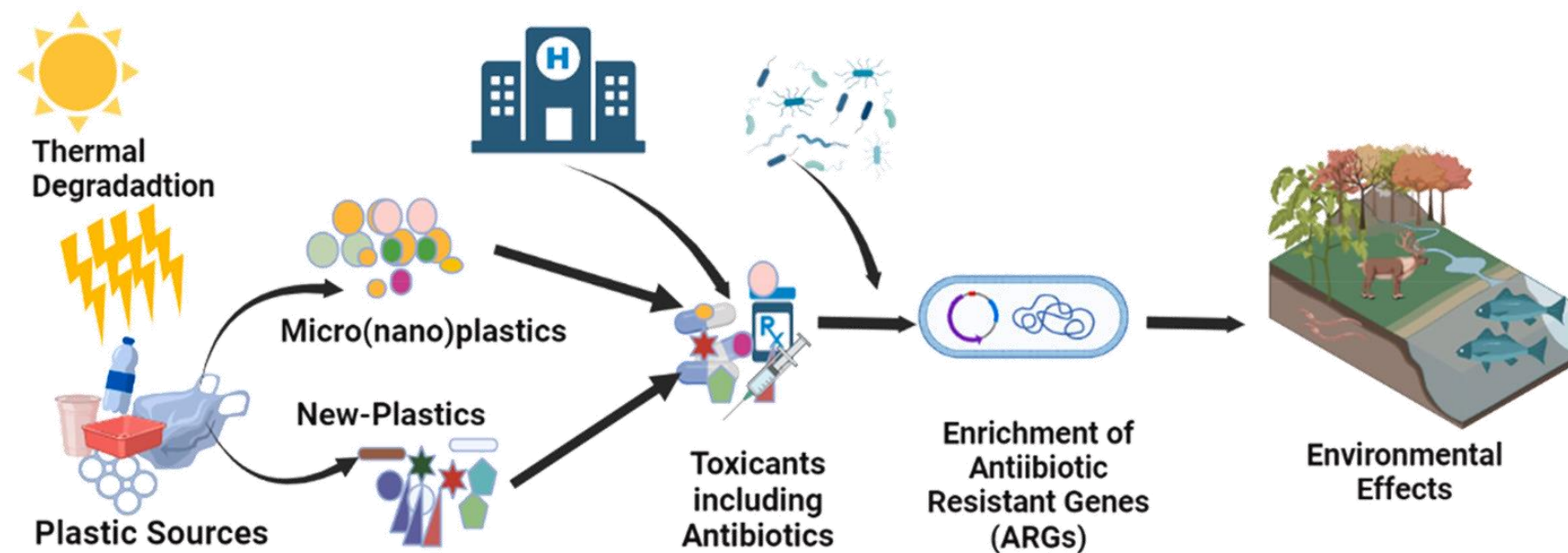


# Introduction



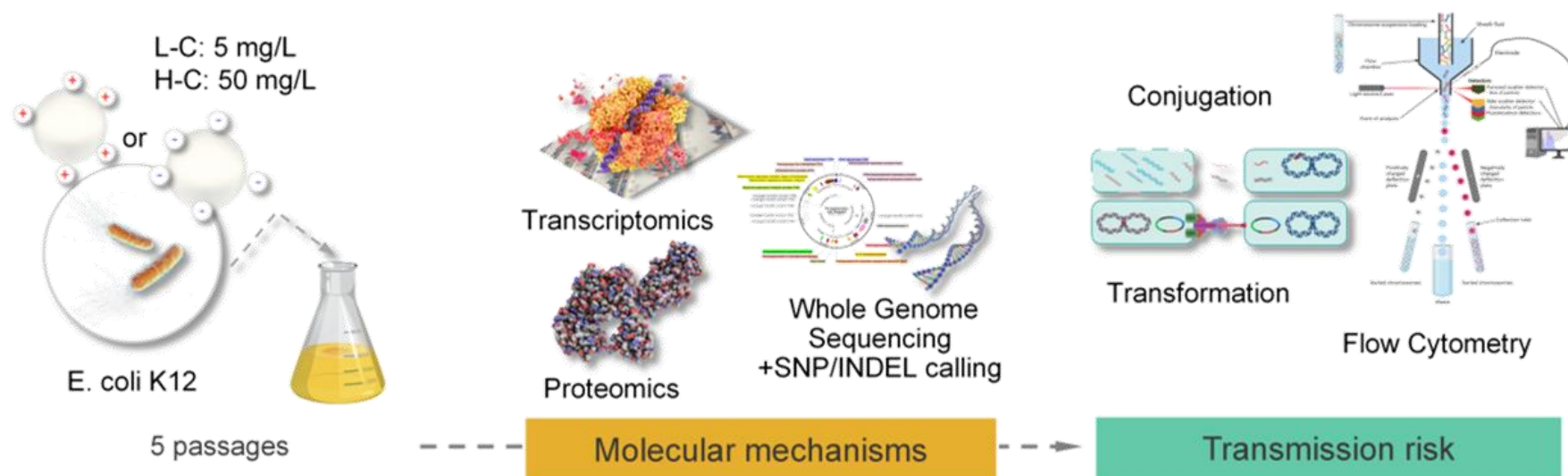
Widespread distribution

Impacts of nanoplastics with varying surface properties on the modulation of bacterial antibiotic resistance remains unclear.





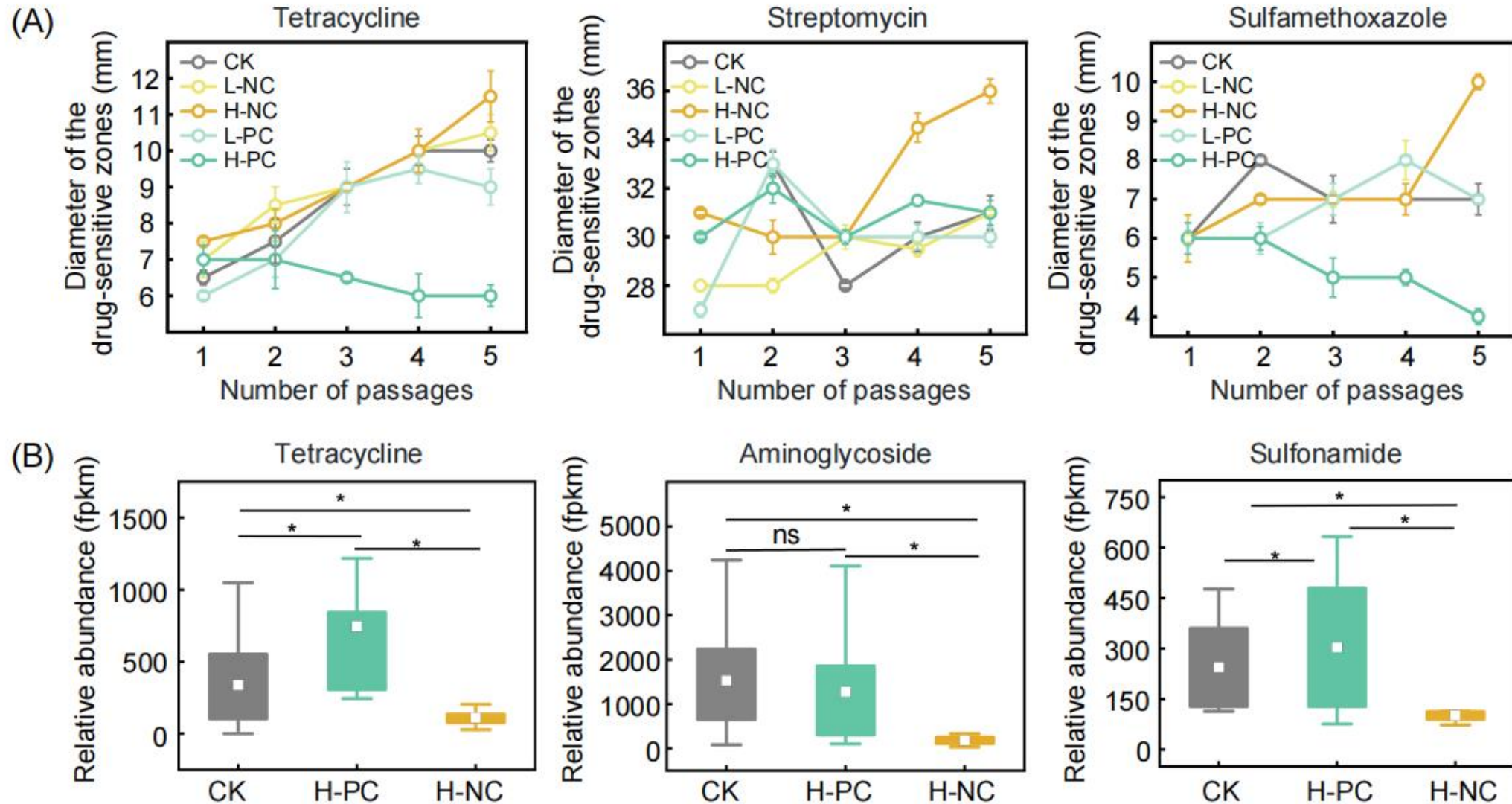
# Highlight



- 1. Multi-omics approaches revealed how nanoplastics with different surface charges influence antibiotic resistance in *Escherichia coli*.
- 2. Positively charged nanoplastics enhanced antibiotic resistance by upregulating genes and proteins linked to oxidative stress tolerance and efflux pumps, and promoted antibiotic resistance genes transfer via conjugation and transformation.
- 3. Negatively charged nanoplastics disrupted biofilm formation and metabolism, potentially reducing antibiotic resistance.
- 4. These findings highlight the critical role of nanoplastics surface properties in shaping microbial resistance dynamics and highlight emerging risks posed by nanoplastics to public health through accelerated antibiotic resistance propagation.

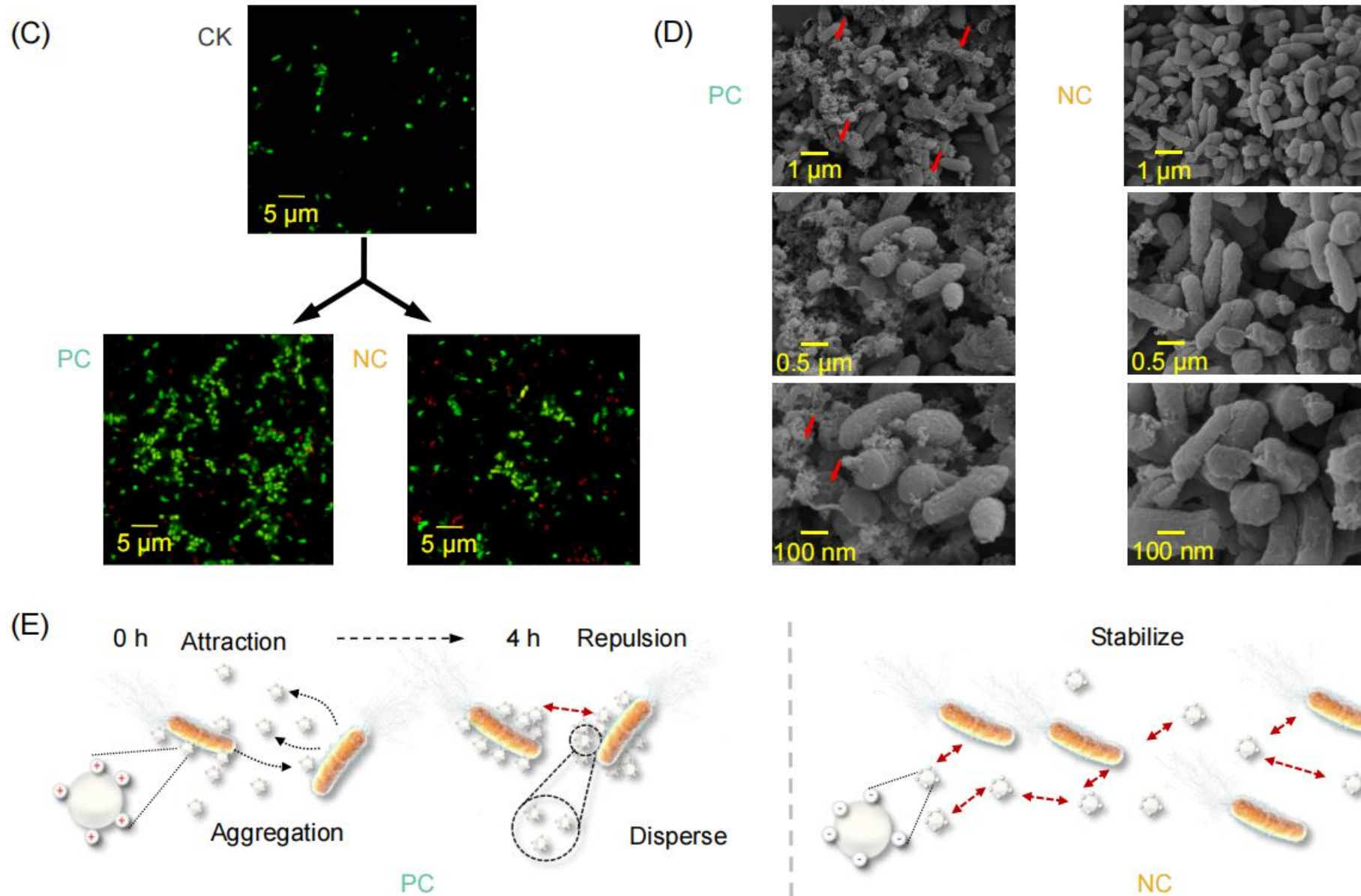


# Positively charged NPs enhanced bacterial antibiotic resistance

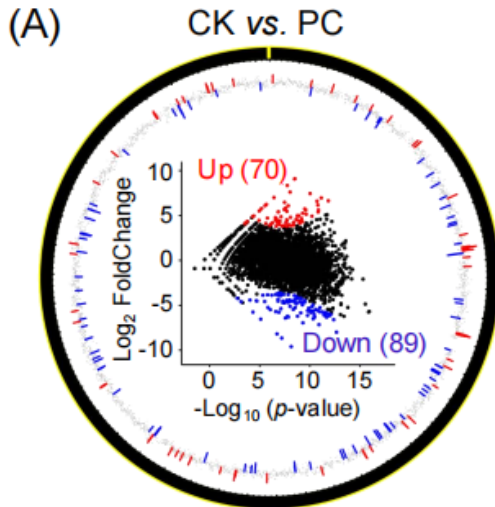




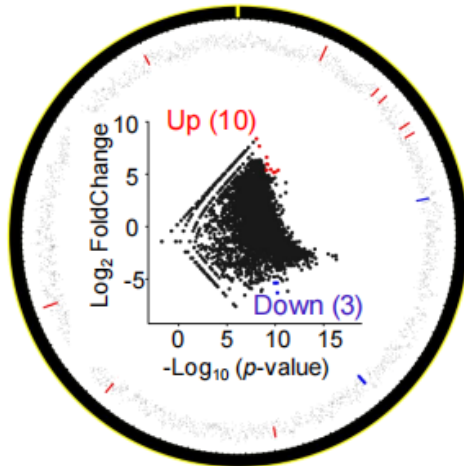
# Interaction between NPs with different surface charges and *E. coli*



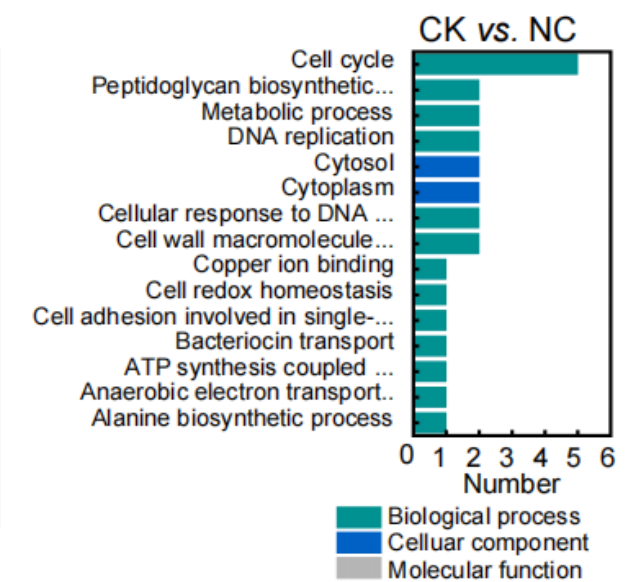
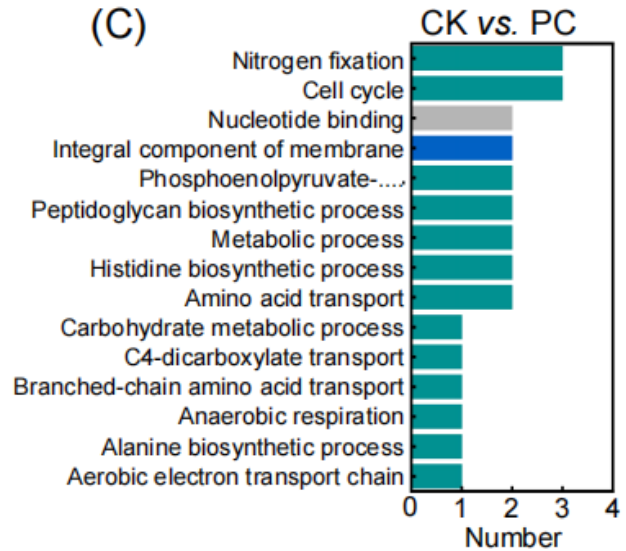
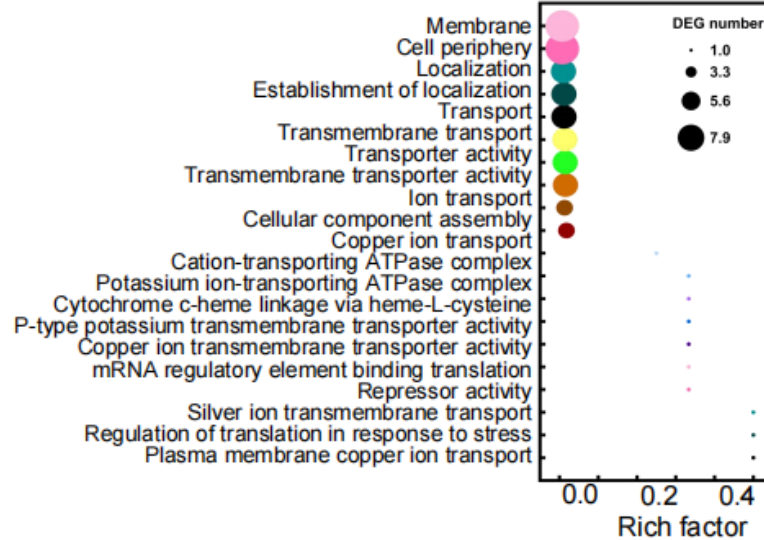
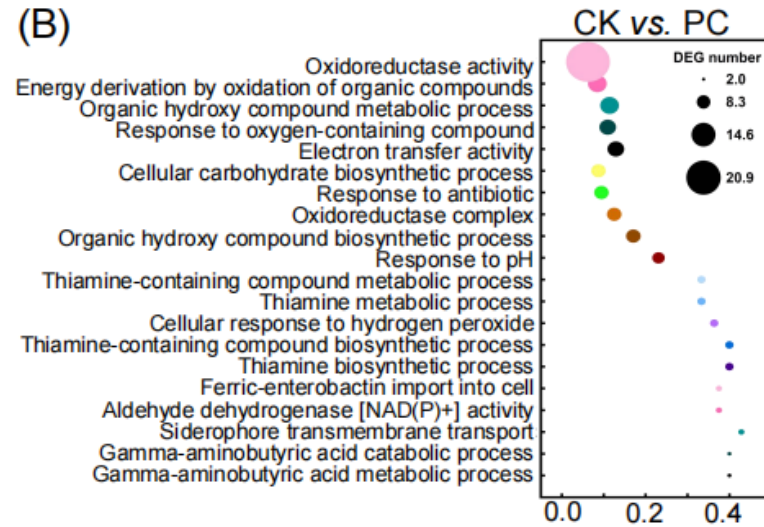
# Transcriptomic and proteomics insights into antimicrobial resistance triggered by different charged NPs



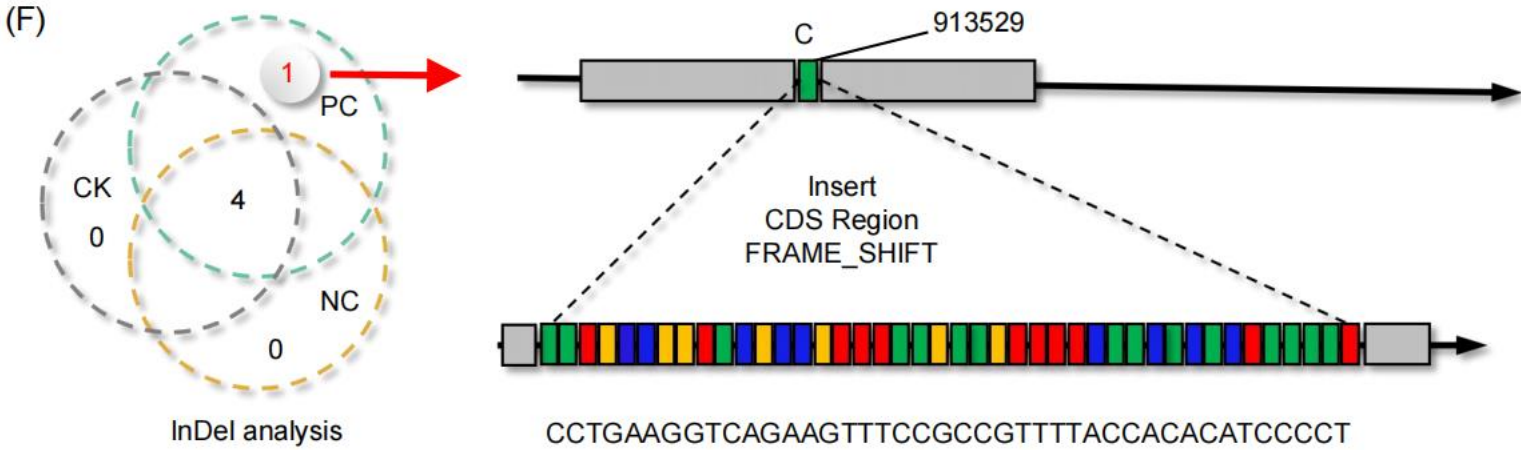
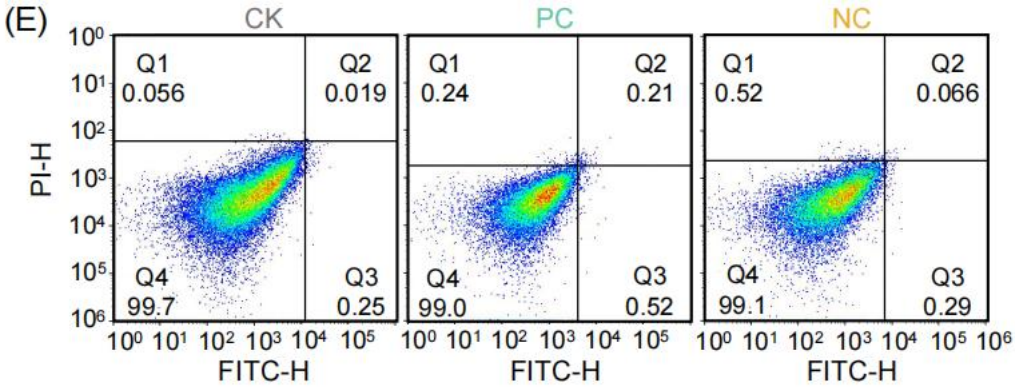
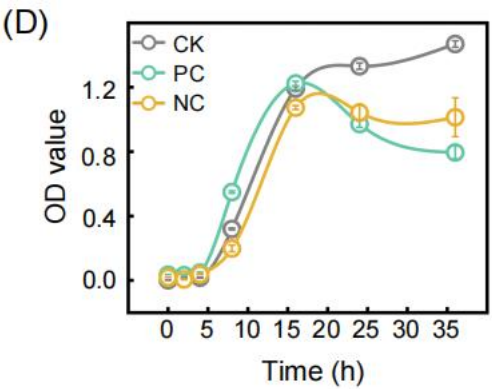
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CK vs. NC



NC\_000913.3

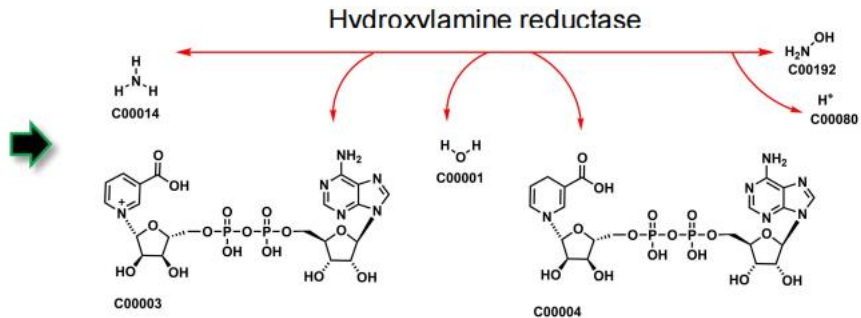


# Genetic recombination plasmid replication of *E. coli* was triggered by PC-NPs



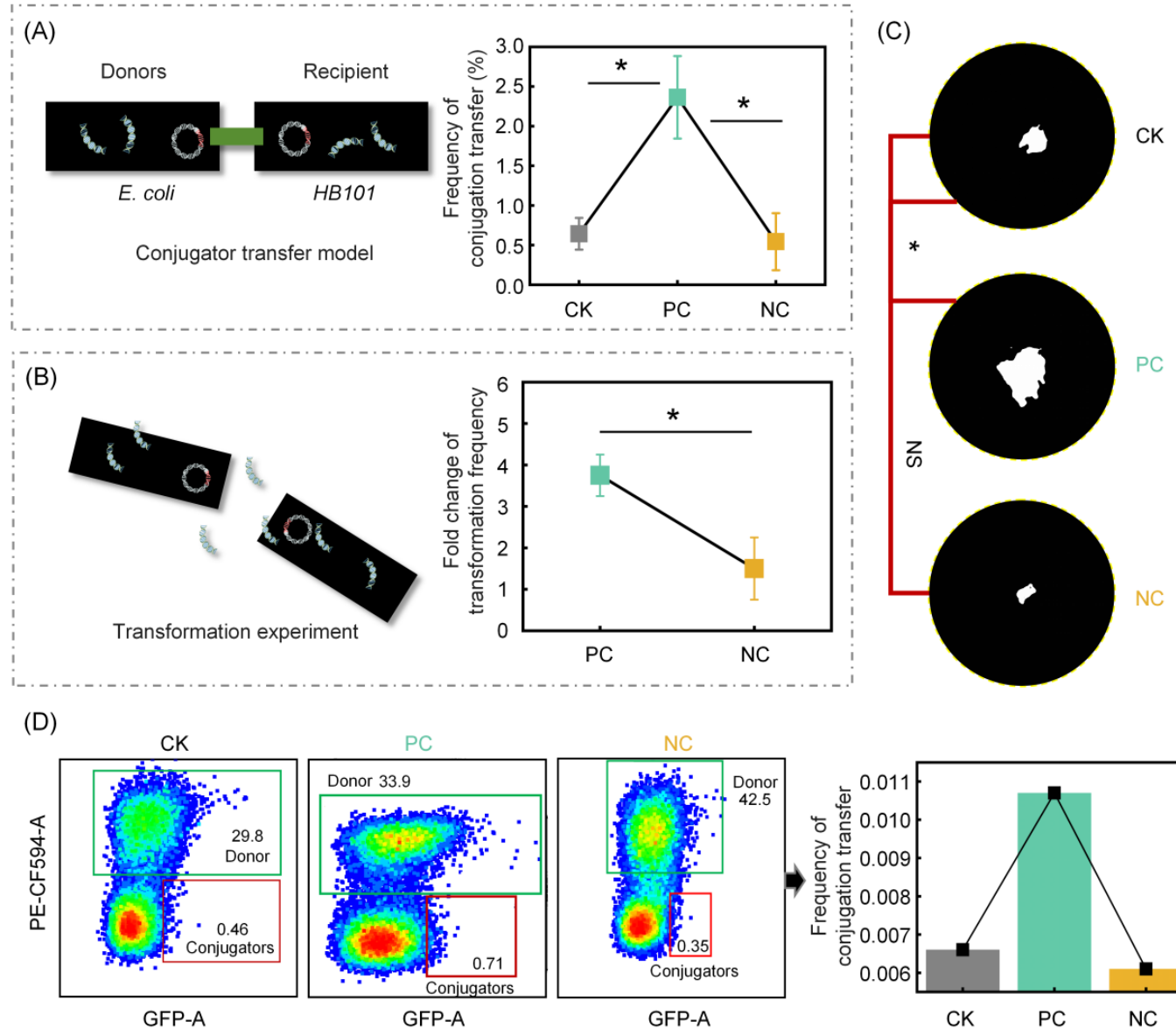
(G)

Gene id	b0873
GO annotation	GO: 0050418 Molecular function





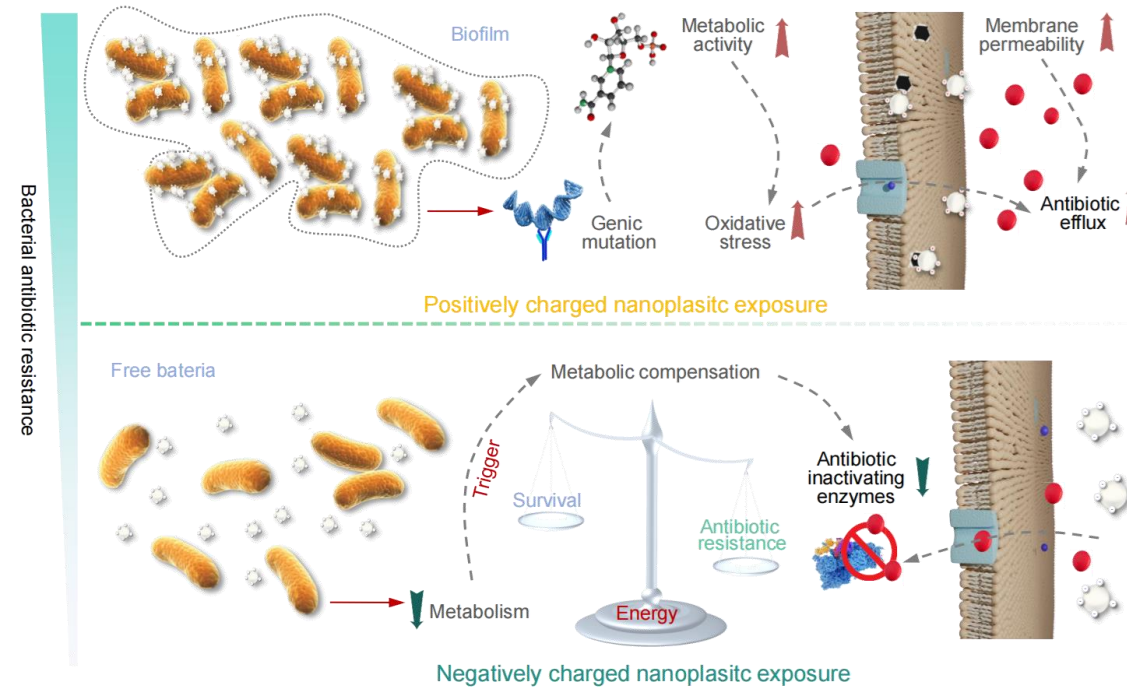
# HGT in *E. coli* was enhanced by NPs with positive surface charges





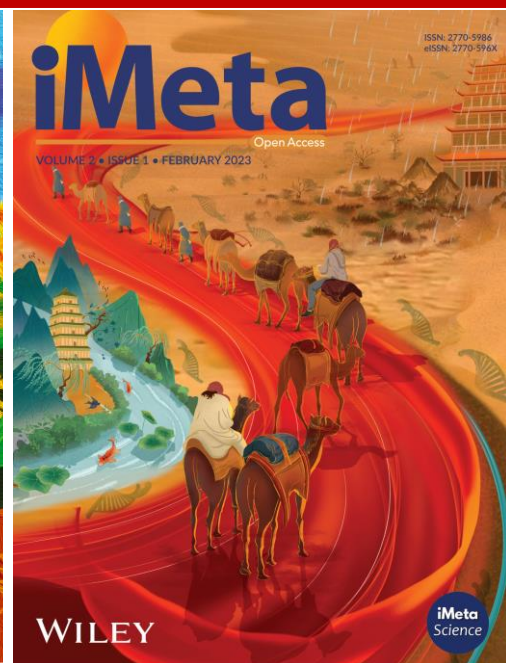
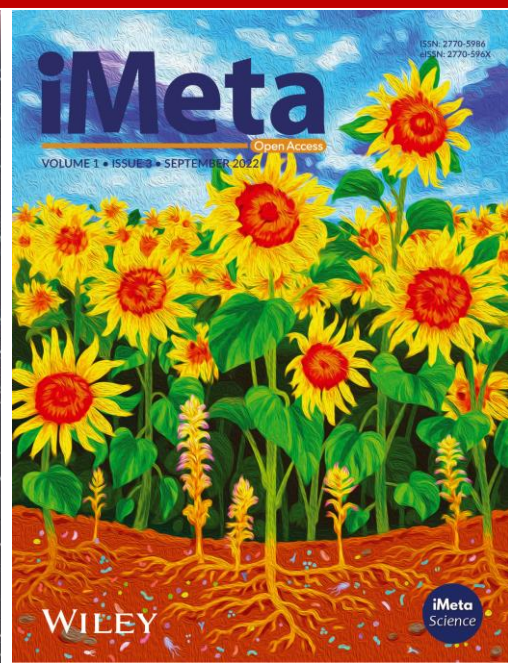


# Conclusions



- High concentrations (50 mg/L) of nanoplastics significantly increased antibiotic resistance in *E. coli* K12
- Positively charged nanoplastics significantly increased antibiotic resistance by enhancing oxidative stress tolerance and antibiotic efflux pump activity.
- Negatively charged nanoplastics inhibited resistance by disrupting biofilm formation and metabolism, potentially forcing bacteria to lose resistance as a survival strategy.
- Positively charged nanoplastics also promoted both vertical transmission and horizontal gene transfer of antibiotic resistance genes, escalating the risk to human health.

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